CLAIMS

1. A method for inhibiting a humoral immune response to a TD antigen *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject the TD antigen with an antagonist of a molecule on a Th cell which mediates contact-dependent helper effector function.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the molecule on a Th cell which mediates contact-dependent helper effector function is gp39.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein the antagonist is an anti-gp39 antibody.

4. A method for inhibiting a humoral immune response to a TD antigen *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject the TD antigen with a gp39 antagonist.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein the humoral immune response is a primary humoral immune response.

6. The method of claim 4 wherein the humoral immune response is a secondary humoral immune response.

7. The method of claim 4 wherein the TD antigen is a protein.

8. The method of claim 4 wherein the TD antigen is an antibody.

9. The method of claim 4 wherein the TD antigen is on a cell surface.

10. The method of claim 4 wherein the gp39 antagonist is an anti-gp39 antibody.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is MR1.

12. The method of claim 10 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is a chimeric monoclonal antibody.

13. The method of claim 10 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is a humanized monoclonal antibody.

14. The method of claim 4 wherein the gp39 antagonist is a soluble form of a gp39 ligand.

15. The method of claim 14 wherein the gp39 ligand is CD40.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein CD40 is a fusion protein.

17. The method of claim 4 wherein humoral immune responses to TI-2 antigens are not inhibited.

18. A method for inhibiting an antigen specific IgE response to a TD antigen *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject exposed to the TD antigen a gp39 antagonist.

19. The method of claim 18 wherein the gp39 antagonist is an anti-gp39 antibody.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is MR1.

21. The method of claim 19 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is a chimeric monoclonal antibody.

22. The method of claim 19 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is a humanized monoclonal antibody.

23. The method of claim 18 wherein the gp39 antagonist is a soluble form of a gp39 ligand.

24. The method of claim 23 wherein the gp39 ligand is CD40.

25. The method of claim 24 wherein CD40 is a fusion protein.

26. A method for inhibiting a humoral immune response to a therapeutic agent *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject the therapeutic agent with a gp39 antagonist.

27. The method of claim 26 wherein the therapeutic agent is an antibody.

28. The method of claim 26 wherein the gp39 antagonist is an anti-gp39 antibody.

29. The method of claim 28 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is MR1.

30. The method of claim 28 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is a chimeric monoclonal antibody.

31. The method of claim 28 wherein the anti-gp39 antibody is a humanized monoclonal antibody.

32. The method of claim 26 wherein the gp39 antagonist is a soluble form of a gp39 ligand.

33. The method of claim 32 wherein the gp39 ligand is CD40.

34. The method of claim 33 wherein CD40 is a fusion protein.

35. A method for inhibiting a humoral immune response to an allergan *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject exposed to the allergan a gp39 antagonist.

36. The method of claim 35 further comprising administering an IL-4 inhibitor to the subject.

37. The method of claim 36 wherein the IL-4 inhibitor is an anti-IL-4 antibody.

38. A method for prolonged suppression of a humoral immune response to a TD antigen *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject the TD antigen with a gp39 antagonist.

39. A method for inhibiting a humoral immune response to a TD antigen *in vivo* while preserving humoral immune responses to TI-2 antigens comprising administering to a subject the TD antigen with a gp39 antagonist.

40. A method for immunosuppressing function of activated Th cells induced by a TD antigen *in vivo* comprising administering to a subject the TD antigen with a gp39 antagonist.

41. The method of claim 59 wherein activated Th cells are not deleted.

42. The method of claim 59 wherein activated Th cells are not anergized.

43. A method for determining whether an antigen is a TD antigen or a TI-2 antigen, comprising:

(a) administering to a subject the antigen to be tested with a gp39 antagonist;

(b) measuring humoral immune responses against the antigen; and

(c) determining that the antigen is a TD antigen by an absence of humoral immune responses or determining that the antigen is a TI-2 antigen by a presence of humoral immune responses.

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